

**General Assembly**

Distr.: General
23 August 2016

Original: English

Seventy-first session

Item 109 of the provisional agenda*

Measures to eliminate international terrorism**Measures to eliminate international terrorism****Report of the Secretary-General****Addendum****II. Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism, and information on incidents caused by international terrorism****A. Information received from Member States****Russian Federation**

1. In 2015 and to date in 2016, the competent authorities of the Russian Federation had signed, within the legal framework of inter-agency cooperation, bilateral cooperation agreements with the corresponding oversight agencies of Bahrain, Cambodia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as well as Gibraltar. An agreement was also reached at the seventh Central and Eastern European and Central Asian regional conference of the International Association of Prosecutors by the heads of the supervisory and oversight bodies of Brazil, the Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa (the BRICS countries) on continuing to cooperate to combat international terrorism and its financing. During the same period, the Russian Federation signed interdepartmental agreements on cooperation or memorandums of understanding and cooperation to counter money-laundering and the financing of terrorism with the financial intelligence units of Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Cambodia, Cyprus, Gabon, Iran (the Islamic Republic of), Kyrgyzstan, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the State of Palestine, as well as the British Virgin Islands and Macau.

* A/71/150.



2. Federal Act No. 35-FZ of 6 March 2006 on counter-terrorism had been implemented over the years and supplemented through a number of comprehensive steps and measures to combat international terrorism and suppress the activities of extremist and terrorist organizations in the Russian Federation. In 2015, Federal Act No. 129-FZ of 23 May 2015 was adopted, giving the Prosecutor-General of the Russian Federation or his Deputy the decision-making power to declare foreign or international organizations in Russian Federation territory as being undesirable and representing a threat to the foundations of the constitutional system and national defence capabilities. In addition, Federal Act No. 468-FZ of 30 December 2015 authorized the Federal Security Service agencies of the Russian Federation to collect and process biological material and genomic information on persons crossing the border, where there were grounds to believe that such persons were likely to commit terrorist acts. Furthermore, Presidential Decree No. 562 of 18 November 2015 established the Inter-Agency Commission on Preventing the Financing of Terrorism, which was authorized to freeze assets belonging to individuals and entities involved in terrorist activities. Pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 664 of 26 December 2015 on measures for enhancing public administration in the field of counter-terrorism, operations headquarters are being set up in Murmansk, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk and a number of other cities, to plan counter-terrorism operations in the coastal areas of the Russian Federation. The National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation had been approved by Presidential Decree No. 683 of 31 December 2015 and included a strategy for combating international terrorism and enhancing the regulatory environment. Furthermore, the Russian Federation participated in counter-terrorism activities of the Anti-Terrorism Centre of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Collective Security Treaty Organization. The Russian Federation was also actively engaged in countering the financing of international terrorism by participating in the Financial Action Task Force, the Eurasian Group on Combating Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism, and the Asia/Pacific Group on Money-Laundering. It also continued to participate in meetings and to be a member of the Steering Committee of the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units.

3. In 2015, Russian Federation law enforcement agencies had uncovered 1,538 crimes of a terrorist nature. Preliminary investigations were conducted of 578 crimes, as a result of which 436 criminal cases were referred to a court and criminal proceedings were brought against 609 persons. In the same year, the law enforcement authorities detained 94 persons involved in recruiting citizens of the Russian Federation. Furthermore, public security officers were studying the identities of over 3,700 individuals who, according to the data of the intelligence services, had left the country to participate in the armed conflicts in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic. In 2015, the number of terrorist-related crimes fell by 2.5 times as a result of the activities of the law enforcement agencies.

4. Courts of the Russian Federation had now declared 50 organizations to be extremist and 24 organizations to be terrorist, including the Taliban, Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami, Jamiat al-Islah al-Ijtimai and Jund al-Sham. The Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and the Nusrah Front were declared terrorist organizations pursuant to a

decision of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation that entered into force on 13 February 2015.

5. In order to ensure cybersecurity, the competent authorities of the Russian Federation had entered over 12,000 web pages containing extremist material in a single register of domain names, website references and network addresses circulating information prohibited in the Russian Federation, and 11,350 web pages of illegal information had been removed. In 2015, 11 bases being used by members of illegal armed groups in several regions of the Russian Federation were identified and dismantled, as well as 40 caches of weapons, ammunition and food. In the prevention of trafficking in weapons and ammunition, the law enforcement agencies seized 19 grenade launchers, 160 small arms, 382 rocket-propelled grenades, 245 grenades, 16.2 kilograms of explosives and approximately 57,440 rounds of ammunition.

6. The Russian Federation cooperated with other countries by, inter alia, providing legal assistance in terrorist-related legal matters and requesting the competent authorities of foreign States to extradite persons for the purposes of criminal prosecution or enforcement procedures against them. In 2015, the Russian Federation had fulfilled 32 requests from the competent authorities of foreign States for the provision of legal assistance; in turn, the competent authorities of foreign States had fulfilled 7 similar requests from the Russian Federation. In 2015, the oversight bodies of the Russian Federation had granted requests to extradite five individuals linked to terrorist activities.
